PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

[Conformed from Part Page:]

realisation of the mutual advantages which will result from more intimate commercial intercourse, and from the opening of the rich interior of Mexico to railway enterprise. I deem it important that means be provided to restrain the lawlessness unfortunately so common on the frontier, and to suppress the farnys of the reservation Indians on either side of the Rio Grande.

The neighboring states of Central America have preserved internal peace, and their outward re-lations toward as have been those of intimate friendship. There are encouraging signs of their growing disposition to subordinate their local in-

son of their geographical relations.

The boundary dispute between Gustemala and Mexico has afforded this Government an opportunity to exercise its good offices for preventing a rupture between those states, and for procuring a peaceable solution of the question. I cherish strong hope that in view of our relations of amity with both countries our friendly counsels may pre-

A special envoy of Gustemala has brought to me the condolences of his government and people on the death of President Garsield.

the death of President Garfield.

The Costa Rican government lately framed an engagement with Colombia for settling by arbitration the boundary question between those countries, providing that the post of arbitration should be offered successively to the King of the Belgians, the King of Spain, and the President of the Argentine Confederation. The King of the Bel-gians has declined to act, but I am not as yet advised of the action of the King of Spain. As we have certain interests in the disputed territory which are protected by our treaty engagements with one of the parties, it is important that the arbitration should not, without our consent, effect our rights, and this Government has accordingly thought proper to make its views known to the parties to the agreement, as well as to intimate them to the helgian and Spanish governments. The questions growing out of the proposed inter-cecanic water way neroes the isthmus of Panama are of grave mational importance. This Government has not been unmitoful of the solemn obtigations imposed upon it by its compact of 1846 with Golombia, as the Independent and sovereign miscress of the territory crossed by the canal, and has sought to reduce them effective by fresh engagements with the Columbian Republic fooking to their practical execution. The negotiations to this have certain interests in the disputed territory

crivey had assumed, and by a proposal for renewed negotiation on a modified basis.

Meanwhile this towernment learned that Colombia had proposed to the European Powers to join in a guarantee of the neutrality of the proposed Panama Canal—a guarantee which would be indirect contravention of our obligation as the sole guarantee of the integrity of Colombian territory and of the neutrality of the canal itself. My lumented predecessor left it his duty to place before the European Powers the reasons which make the prior guarantee of the United States indiagensatic, and for which the interjection of any foreign guarantee might be regarded as a superimous and unfriendly not.

gnarance might be regarded as a superfuous and unfriendly not.

Foreveeing the probable reliance of the British government on the provisions of the Chayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850, as affording room for a share in the gnarantees which the United Sates covenanted with Colombia four years before, I have not heating of the Lind start of the proposal to the Her Majesty's government the modification of that instrument and the abregation of such chauses thereof as do not comport with the obligations of the United States lower Colombia, or with the vital needs of the working the line of the compact.

toward Colombia, or with the vital beeds of the two friendly parties to the compact.

This Government sees with great concern the rentinuance of the hostile relations between this, Ballvin, and Peru. At early peace between these republics is much to be desired, not only that they may themselves be sparsed further misery and bloodshed, but because their continued antiscours, threating consequences with a coulsm threatens consequences which are, in udgment, dangerous to the interests of re-citant government on this continent and cal-ted to destroy the best elements of our free recording sufficiency.

and peaceful civilization.

As in the present excited condition of popular seeing in these countries there has been serious airsapprehension of the position of the United tates, and as separate diplomatic intercourse with such through independent ministers is sometimes.

each through independent ministers is sinicities, owing in the want of prompt reciprocal communication, to temporary misinicerstanding, I have deemed it judicious, at the present time, to send a special envoy, accredited to all and each of them, and furnished with general instructions, which will, I trust, enable him to bring these powers into friendly relations.

The government of Venezuela maintains its attitude of warm friends tip, and continues with great regularity its payment of the monthly quota of the diplomatic debt. Without suggesting the direction in which Congress phould act, task its attention to the pending questions affecting the distribution of the same thus far received.

The relations between Venezuela and France, growing out of the same theb, have been for some time past its an unsatisfactory state, and this Government, as the neighbor and one of the largest creditors of Venezuela, has interposed its influence with the French government with the view of pro-

brough the efforts of our Minister Resident at

Through the efforts of our Minister Resident at Buenes Ayres and the United States Minister at Samilaro, a treaty has been concluded between the Argentine Republic and Chill, disposing of the long-pending Panagonian boundary question. It is a matter of congnatulation that our Government has been allowed the opportunity of successfully exerting its good influence for the provention of disagreements between these Republics of the American continent.

I am gial to inform you that the treaties lately negotiated with China have been duly ratified on both sides, and the exchange made at Peking. Legislation is necessary to carry their provisions into efficit. The prompt and friendly spirit with which the Chinese government, at the request of the United States, conceeded the modification of existing treaties, should secure careful regard for the interests and suscentiallities of that government in the emeriment of any laws relating to Chinese immaristica.

These flauses of the treaties subte fooks the

mismation.

These Causes of the treaties which forbid the participation of citizens or vessels of the United States in the optum trade will doubtless receive your approval. They will attest the sincere interest which our people and Government feel in the commendable efforts of the Chinese government to put a stop to this demoralizing and destructive tradic. In relation both to China and Japan some changes are desirable in our present system of consular jurisdiction. I hope at some future time to lay before you a scheme for its improvement in the entire East.

The Intimacy between our own country and Japan, the most advanced of the Eastern nations, continues to be cordial. I am advised that the Emperor contemplates the establishment of full constitutional government, and that he has already summoned a parliamentary congress for the purpose of effecting the change. Such a remarkable step toward complete assimilation with the Western system cannot fall to bring Japan into closer and more beneficial relationship with ourselves as the chief pacific power.

A question has arisen in relation to the exercise in that country of the judicial functions conterred upon our Ministers and consults. The indictment, trial, and conviction in the consular court at Yokohama of John Ross, a merchant senum on board an American vessel, have made it necessary for the Government to institute a careful examination into the nature and methods of this juris diction.

It appeared that Ross was regularly shipped Increases of the treaties which forbid the participation of citizens or vessels of the United

As perfinent to this general subject I call your attention to the operations of the National Beard of Health. Established by ast of Congrest approved March 3, 1879, its sphere of duity was enjarged by the set of June I in the same year. By the last-hanned act the beard was required to institute such measures as might be deemed more sary for preventing the introduction of contexplous or intestions diseases from furcious countries into the United States, or from one State into sanction.

The execution of the rules and regulations prepared by the beard and approved by my predecessor has drose much to avest the progress of opidenic disease, and has thus rendered substantial service to the Nation.

The international sanitary conference, to which I have referred, adopted a form of a bill of health to be used by all vessels seeking to cuter the ports of the countries where representatives participated in its deliberations. This form has since been preservined by the National Board of Health, and insorporated with its rules and regulations, which

ompanies on customs fees, fines, pennities, de, on fees—consular, letters patent, and tands.

com proceeds of sales of Government property. property

Prom profils on ectoure

From revenues of the District of Columbia

From griscellancom sources Total ordinary receipts.....

The ordinary expenditures for the same period Fiver and harbor improvements and any first.

For the inval establishment, including vessels, machinery, and improvements at mayy-tarile.

For miscellations expenditures, includ-ing public huldings, light-houses, and collecting for revenue-or or the first first of Committee.

For premium of bunds purchased.

For premium of bunds purchased.

Total ordinary expenses...... \$200,T12,667-39 Leaving a surplus revenue of...... Which was applied as follows:

To the redemption ofmode of 1860.
mode of 1860.
mode of 1867.
mode of 1867.
mode of 1868.
evan Indeedmithy stock
evan Indeedmithy stock
ad-demand, compaund-interest, and
ad-demand, compaund-interest, in the Treas-

Consols of 1867.

Consols of 1867.

Consols of 1867.

Consols of 1867.

Trean Indeannity stock.

Conditionand, compand-interest, and other notes.

And to the increase of cash in the Treasury.

Local Section of the shirking front for the strict of the shirking front for the year amounted to 280,780,681, 200, which sum inrinded a balance of 542,017,128,78, not provided for a first one of 185 ever toss of the strict of 185 ever toss of the evermine of 185 ever toss of the strict of 185 ever toss of the receipts of 185 ever toss of the tost of 185 ever toss of the tost of 185 ever toss of the strict of 185 ever toss of the strict of 185 ever toss of the strict of 185 ever toss of the tost of 185 ever

The Secretary advises that the issue of gold certificates should not for the present be resumed, and suggests that the national banks may properly be forbidden by law to retire their currency except upon reasonable notice of their intention so to do. Such legislation would seem to be justified by the recent action of certain banks on the occasion referred to in the Secretary's report.

Of the \$15,00,000 of fractional currency still outstanding above the secretary in the present the desired of the secretary in the secretary and the secretary in the secretary and th standing only about \$50,000 has been redeemed the

standing only about \$80,000 has been redeemed the onat year. The suggestion that this amount may properly be dropped from fiture statements of the public debt seems worthy of approval.

So also does the suggestion of the Secretary as to the advisability of relieving the calendar of the United States courts in the Southern District of New York by the transfer to another tribunal of the numerous suits there pending against collect-ors.

proved March 3, 1872, in sphere of duty was the larged by the net of June 2 in the same year, By the last and ed at the board was required to institute such measures as night be deemed necessary for prevening the introduction of controllers.

The execution of the rules not regulations prepared by the based and approved by my predeessor has time much to arrest the progress of operation deems, and the time remained and approved by my predeessor has time much to arrest the progress of operation deems, and approved by my predeessor has time remained at the remained substantial and the international smultary conference, to which they continue which it is deliberation. This form has since been prescribed by the Nasional Board of Health, and incorporated with its rates and regulations, which have been approved by in the princate of our satisfactory exhibit of the increase of our satisfactory exhibit of the various branches of the Secretary of the Treasury presents in detail a highly-satisfactory exhibit of the various branches of the public service administered by that Department.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury presents in detail a highly-satisfactory exhibit of the various branches of the public service administered by the Allouring the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by the Allouring the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by the Allouring the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by the Allouring the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by the Allouring the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by the Allouring the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by the Allouring the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by the Allouring the condition of the various branches of the public service administered by the Allouring the condition of the various branches of the public service admin

The retention of this tax has been suggested as means of reimburning the Government for the

The accompanying report of the Secretary of War will make known to you the operations of that department for the past year.

He suggests measures for promoting the efficiency of the army without adding to the number of its officers, and recommends the legislation necessary to increase the number of ordisted men to thirty thousand, the maximum allowed by law. This he deems necessary to maintain quietude on our ever-shifting frontier; to preserve peace and suppress disorder and manufing in new settlements; to protect sottlers and their property against Indians, and Indians against the encreachments of intruders, and to chable peacesible immigrants to establish homes in the most remote parts of our country.

I ask attention to the statements of the Secretary of War regarding the requisitions frequently made by the Indian Burean upon the subsistence department of the army for the casual support of bandsand tribes of Indians whose appropriations are exhausted. The War Department should not be left, by reason of inadequate provision for the Indian Bureau, to contribute for the maintenance of Indians.

The report of the Chief of Eurineers furnishes a

The report of the Chief of Engineers farnishes a detailed account of the operations for the improvement of rivers and harbons.

I commend to your attention the suggestion contained in this report in regard to the condition of our fortifications, especially our coast defenses, and recommend an increase of the strength of the Engineer Battalion, by which the efficiency of our torpedo system would be improved.

I also call your attention to the remarks upon the improvement of the South Pass of the Missispipi River, the proposed free bridge over the Poteniac River at Georgetown, the importance of completing at an early day the north wing of the War Department building, and other recommendations of the Secretary of War, which appear in his report.

The Navy.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy exhibits the condition of that branch of the service, and presents valuable suggestions for its improvement. I call your especial attention also to the appended report of the Advisory Board, which he convened to device suitable measures for increasing the efficiency of the navy, and particularly to report as to the character and number of vessels necessary to place it upon a footing commensurate with the necessities of the Government.

I cannot too strongly urge upon you my conviction that every consideration of national safety, economy, and honor imperaitively demands a thorough rehabilitation of our mavy.

With a full appreciation of the fact that compliance with the suggestions of the head of that department and of the advisory board must involve a large expenditure of the public money, teamently recomment such appropriations swill accomplish an end which seems to me so desirable.

Nothing can be more inconsistent with true public comments can be more inconsistent with true public comments and of the National Legislature. One of those objects, and one which is of paramount importance, is declared by our fundamental law to be the provision for the "common defense."

Surely hothing is more escential to the defense of the United States and of all our people than the efficiency of our may.

We have for many years maintained with foreign cavernments the relations.

and recommend an increase of the strength of the corpects yearn at most limitation and contained to the control of the proposed free bridge over the bridge the Western system cannot all to being Japan into Beever selver as the chiral prefix process to the executive and contact with the suggestions of the head of this does not be accepted in that country of the judicial functions control to the executive and contact with the suggestion of the patient with the patient of the country of the judicial functions control cannot be accepted in that country of the judicial functions control cannot be accepted to the patient of the country of the judicial functions of the last as a country of the countr

positiories in connection with the Post-Office Department.

The wattistics of mult transportation show that during the past year railroad rostes have been increased in length 6,28 miles, and in cost \$1,14,382, while steambost rostes have been decreased in length 2,182 miles, and in cost \$1,14,582, while steambost rostes have been decreased in length 2,182 miles, and in cost \$1,14,582, while star miles have been decreased in length 2,599 miles, and in cost \$1,944.

Nently all the more expensive routes have been superseded by milroad service. The cost of the star service must therefore rapidly decrease in the Western States and Territories.

The Postmuster-General, however, calls attention to the constantly hierarshing cost of the railway mail service as a serious difficulty in the way of making the Department self-anstantion.

Our postal infercourse with foreign countries has kept pace with the growth of the domestic service. Within the past year several countries not colomies have declared their adhesion to the Postal Union. It now includes all those which have an organized postal service, except Bollvia, costa Rica, New Zealand, and the British colomies in Australia.

As has been already stated, great reductions have recently been made in the expense of the star-roste service. The investigations of the Department of Justice and the Post-Office Department saminst persons formerly connected with that service, accusing them of offenses against the United States. I have enjoined upon the eminent counsel, who, before my accession to the Presidency, were called to their assistance, the duty of prosecuting with the conduct of the cases on the part of the Government and upon the eminent counsel, who, before my accession to the Presidency, were called to their assistance, the duty of prosecuting with the conduct of the part of the Government and upon the eminent counsel, who, before my accession to the Presidency were called to their assistance, the duty of prosecuting with the conduct of the part of the Government and

The Acting Attorney General calls attention to the necessity of modifying the present system of the course of the United States—a necessity due to the large increase of business, especially in the Supreme Court. Liligation in our Federal Iribunais became greatly expanded after the close of the late war. So long as that expansion might be stributable to the abnormal condition in which the community found used in made in the constitution of peace, prudence required that no change see made in the constitution of our judicial tribunals.

he made in the constitution of our judicial tri-burnals.

But it has now become apparent that an im-mense increase of litigation has directly resulted from the wondering growth and development of the country. There is no ground for belief that the business of the United Sustes courts will ever be leas in volume than at present. Indeed, that it is likely to be much greater is generally recognized by the bench and bar.

In view of the fact that Congress has already given much consideration to this subject. I make no suggestion as to detail, but express the hope that your deliberations may result in such legisla-tion as will give early relief to our overburdened courts.

that your deliberations may result in such legislation as will give early relief to our overburdened courts.

The Acting Attorney-General also calls attention to the disturbance of the public tranquility during the past year in the Territory of Arizona. A band of armed desperadoes, known as "Cow Boys," probably numbering from fifty to one hundred men, have been engaged for months in commulting acts of lawlessness and brushly which the local authorities have been unable to repress. The depredations of these "Cow Boys," have also extended into Moxico, which the maranders reach from the Arizonia frontier. With every disposition to meet the extigencies of the case, I am embarrassed by lack of authority b. deal with them effectually. The punishment of crimes committed within Arizona should ordinarily, of course, be left to the Territorial authorities. But it is worthy consideration whether acts which necessarily tend to embroil the United States with insighboring povernments should not be declared crimes against the United States, Some of the incarsions should to may parhaps be within the scope of the law (Revised Statutes, section 528) forhidding "millitary expeditions or enterprises" against friendly states; but in view of the speedy assembling of your body, I have preferred to await such legislation as in your wisdom the occasion may seem to demand.

demand.
It may, perhaps, be thought peoper to provide that the setting on foot within our own territory, of brigandage and armed marsuding expeditions, against friendly nations and their citizens, shall be punishable as an offense against the United States.

States.

I will add that in the event of a request from
the Territorial government for protection by the
United States against "domestic violence," this
government would be powerless to render assist-The act of 1785, chapter 36, passed at a time when Territoria' governments received little attention from Congress, enforced this duty of the United States only as to the State governments. But the act of 1867, chapter 39, applied also to Territories. This law seems to have remained in force until the revision of the statutes, when the provision for the Territories was dropped. I am not advised whether this alteration was intentional or accidental, but we it seems to have me that the Territories was to me that the Territories was the control of the territories was the seems to have the seems to have the territories was the control of the territories was the provision for the Territories was the Territories was the provision for the Territories

advised whether this alteration was intentional or accidental, but, as it seems to me that the Territories should be offered the protection which is accorded to the States by the Constitution, I suggest legislation to that end.

It seems to me, too, that whatever views may prevail as to the policy of recent legislation by which the army has ceased to be a part of the posse condition, an exception inguit well be made to permitting the military to assist the civil Territorial authorities in entorcing the laws of the United States. The use of the army would not seem to be within the alleged cyll against which that legislation was nimed. From sparsness of population and other circumstances it is often quite impracticable to surmon a civil posse in places where officers of justice require assistance, and where a military force is within easy reach.

Tadian Affairs.

and where a military force is within easy reach.

Indian Affairs.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior, with accompanying documents, presents an elaborate account of the basiness of that Department. A summary of it would be too extended for this place. I ask your careful attention to the report itself.

Prominent among the matters which challenge the attention of Congress at its present session is the management of our Indian affairs. While this question has been a cause of trouble and embarrassment from the infancy of the Government, it is but recently that any effort has been made for its solution, at once serious, determined, consist-

it is but recently tost any effort as seen made for its solution, at once serious, determined, consist-ent, and promising success.

It has been easier to resort to convenient make-shifts for taking over temporary difficulties than to grapple with the great permanent problem, and, accordingly, the easier course has almost invaria-bly been pursued.

It was natural, at a time when the national ter-ritory secured almost illimitable and contained

dory seemed almost illimitable and contained many millions of acres far outside the bounds of civilized settlements, that a policy should have been initiated which more than aught else, has been the fruitfal source of our Indian complica-

ports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

For many years the Executive, in his amount message to Congress, has arged the necessity of a flugent legislation for the suppression of polygramy in the Territories, and especially in the Territory and the Territories, and especially in the Territory of Urah. The existing statute for the punishment of this oddom erfine, so revolting to the meral and religious seuse of Christendam, has been pensistently and contemplacously violated ever since its enactment. Indeed, in spile of commendable efforts on the part of the authorities who represent the United States in that Territory, the law has in very care instances been enforced, and, for a cause to which reference will presently be made, is practically a dead letter.

The fact that afferents of the Mormon Church, which rests upon polygany as its corner-stone, have recently been peopling in large numbers idaho, Arizona, and other of our Western Territories, is well calculated to excite the livellest interest and apprehension. It imposes upon Congress and the Executive the duty of arraying against this barbarous system all the power which, under the Constitution and the law, they can wield for its destruction.

Reference has been already made to the obstacles which the United States officers have encountered in the efforts to punish violations of law. Prominent among these obstacles when the difficulty of new terms and the constraints of the difficulty of new terms.

in the efforts to punish violations of law. Promi-nent among these obstacles is the difficulty of pro-curing legal evidence sufficient to warrant a con-viction even in the case of the most notorious of fenders.

outing togal evidence sometents o warms a conviction even in the case of the most sourcious offenders.

Your attention is called to a recent opinion of
the Supreme Court of the United States, explaining its judgment of reversal in the case of Miles,
who had been convicted of bigamy in Utah. The
Court refers to the fact that the screep attending
the celebration of marriages in that Territory
makes the proof of polygamy very difficult; and
the propriety is suggested of modifying the law of
evidence which now makes a wife incompation to
testify against her busband.

This suggestion is approved. I recommend also
the passage of an act providing that in the Territories of the United States the fact that a woman
has been married to a person charged with bigamy
shall not disqualify her as a witness upon bis trial
for that offense. I further recommend legislation
by which any person solemnising a marriage in
any of the Territories shall be required, under
stringent penalties for neglect or robust, to file a
certificate of such marriage in the Supreme Court
of the Territory.

Doubtless Congress may devise other practicable
measures for obviating the difficulties which have
hitherto attended the efforts to suppress this intquity. I assure you of my delormined purpose to
co-operate with you in any lawful and discreet
measures which may be proposed to that end.

Education.

Although our reverse of economy of these

Researces which may be proposed to that end.

Researchen.

Although our system of government does not contemplate that the Nation should provide or support a system for the education of our people, no measures calculated to promote that general intelligence and virtue upon which the perpetuity of our institutions so greatly depends, have ever been regarded with indifference by Congress or the Executive.

been regarded with indifference by Congress or the Executive.

A large portion of the public domain has been, from time to time, devoted to the promotion of education.

There is now a special reason why, by setting spart the proceeds of its sales of public lands, or by some other course, the dovernment should aid the work of education. Many who now exercise the right of suffrage are unable to read the ballot which they cast. Upon many who had just someged from a condition of slavery were suddenly devolved the responsibilities of clingenship in that portion of the country most impoverished by war. I have been pleased to learn from the report of the Commissioner of Education that there has lately been a commendable increase of interest and effort for their instruction; but all that can be done by local legislation and private generosity should be supplemented by such aid as can be comstitutionally afforded by the National Government.

can be constitutionally afforded by the National Government.
I would suggest that if any fund be dedicated to this purpose it may be wisely distributed in the different States according to the ratio of illiteracy, as by this means those localities which are most in need of such assistance will reap its special benefits,

benefits.

Agriculture.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture exhibits the results of the experiments in which that Department has been engaged during the past year, and makes important suggestions in reforence to the agricultural development of the countries.

problemed until March. Although it reached no specific conclusions affecting the future action of the particular to proved to be most valuable. The full problems of specific conclusions affecting the future action of the particular to the particu

cossful in Great Britain seems to be generally conceded even by those who once opposed its attoption.

To a statule which should incorporate all its essential features I should feel bound to give my approval. But whether it would be for the best interests of the public to fix upon an expedient for immediate and extensive application, which embaces certain features of the Rogistin-system but excludes or igneres others of causal importance, may be seriously doubted, even by those who are impressed, as I am myself, with the grave importance of correcting the evis which inhere in the present methods of appointment.

If, for example, the English rule, which shuts out parsons above the age of twenty-five years from a large number of public employments, is not to be made an essential part of our own system, it is questionable whether the attainment of the highest number of marks at a competitive examination for appointment should be put to test. And under similar conditions it may also be questioned whether admission to the service should be strictly limited to its lowest maiks.

There are very many characteristics which go to make a model civil servant. Prominent among them are probity, Industry, good sense, good habits, good temper, patience, order, couriesy, leet, self-reliance, manly deterence to superior officers and manly consideration for interiors. The absence of these traits is not supplied by a wide knowledge of books or by promptitude in answering questions, or only any other quality likely to be brought to light by competitive examination.

likely to be brought to light by competitive examination.

To make success in such a contest, therefore, an indispensible condition of public employment, would very likely result in the practical exclusion of the older applicants, even shough they might possess qualifications far superior to their younger and more brilliant competitors.

These suggestions must not be reparted as evincing any spirit of opposition to the competitive plan, which has been to some extent successfully employed already, and which may horeafter vindents the claim of its most carriest supporters. But it ought to be seriously considered whether the application of the same educational standard to persons of mature years and to young men fresh the application of the same educational standard to persons of mature years and to young tren fresh from school and college would not be likely to exalt mere intellectual praciency above other qualities of equal or greater importance.

Another feature of the proposed system is the selection by promotion of all officers of the Government above the lowest grade, except such as would fairly be regarded as exponents of the policy of the Executive and the principles of the dominant party.

nant party. To afford encouragement to faithful public ser-

in the first control of the first state of the dominant party.

To afford encouragement to faithful public servants by exciting in their minds the hope of promotion, if they are found to merit it, is much to be desired.

But would it be wise to adopt arrule so rigid as to permit no other mode of aupplying the intermediate walks of the service?

There are nany persons who fill subordinate positions with great credit, but lack those qualities which are requisite for higher posts of duty; and, besides, the modes of thought and action of one whose service in a governmental bureau has been long-continued are often so cramped by routine procedure as almost to disqualify him from instituing changes required by the public interests. An infusion of new blood, from time to time, into the middle ranks of the service might be very beneficial in its results.

The subject nucler discussion is one of grave importance. The evils which are complained of cannot be gradual.

The present English system is a growth of years, and was not created by a single stroke of executive or legislative action.

Its beginnings are found in an order in council, promulgated in 1855, and it was after patient and cautions scrutiny of its workings that afficen years later it took its present shape.

Five years after the issuance of the order in council, and at a time when resort had been had to competitive examinations as an experiment much more extensively than has yet been the case in this country, a select committee of the House of Commons made a report to that House, which, deciaring its approval of the competitive plan, deprecated, nevertheless, any precipitancy in its general adoption as likely to endanger its ultimate success.

come could be acted upon in a period of way very and contribution and y lacks are period from the control from the severe of the control of t

ales which calls the Vice-Prosident to the exercis

the which calls the Vice-President to the presidential functions?

Is the limbility limited in its nature to long-continued intellectual incapacity, or has it a broader import?

What must be its extent and duration? How must be satisfance be constituted? Has the President, whose limbility is the subject of inquiry, any voice in determining whether or not it exists, or is the decision of that momentum and delicate question could be the Vice-President.

mined?

If the inability proves to be temporary in its nature, and during its continuance the Vice-President lawfully exercises the functions of the Executive, by shat tenure does he hold his office?

Does no continue as President for the remainder of the four years term?

Or would the elected President, If his inability should cease in the interval, be empowered to resume his office? ume his office?
And if, having such lawful authority, he should
Extract it, would the Vice-President betheroused
mpowered to resume his powers and duths as
agh?

indn?
I cannot doubt that these important questions will receive your early and thoughtful considera-Deeply impressed with the gravity of the respon-sibilities which have so unexpectedly flovated apon me, it will be my common to proper to operate with you in such measures as will promote be glory of the country and the prosperity of ha expire.

WASHINGTON, Doc. 6, 1881.

WOMAN'S CURIOSITY.

What Takes the Fate Sex to Piners of Public Interest-Interesting Comp. "Curiosity, thy name is woman," so

wrote some one years ago—probably it was Shaks-peare. I do not remember, but, as it is usually safe whenever one is in doubt about a quotation to eacribe it to Shakespeare, he shall have the credit of it. Anyway, he was smart enough and understood the fair sex well enough to have written it. And the same may be said of them to-day, Surely it has been exclusify alone that has taken them to the Guiteau trial. There was nothing attractive in the college of the same trials. tractive in the prisioner binself, nor in his past history; on the contrary, there was every-thing repulsive about it. There is nota-ing to be learned in the way of

ing to be learned in the way of history in attending the trial, either political, financial, or persuasi. If these indices could have lost the idea of the prisoner being the assessin of the President and looked upon him as a marderer on trial in a criminal cours they would have shronk from appearing in such a place unless justice had demanded their presence as witnesses. Imagine the setmed ladies of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia crowding into their criminal courts when a murderer is tried? Would not such a spectacle call forth the severest criticism? Now, there is some fun in visiting the galleries of the Senate Chamber and the House of Representatives. There is nothing more delightful than to hear a carefully prepared speech delivered by an eloquent man, and in these legislative bodies are assembled much of the talent, learning, a ut eloquence of the country, and benicks women who in outmidestand politics are usually very stapat, and they can get a better idea of mattomal affairs in this way than in any other. The galleries were filled yesterday one hears it of the latenty for the politics and the form it of the sentence of the country. ther idea of national affairs in this way than in any other. The galleries were filled yesterday long before 11 o'clock, and in the House when the gavel of the Clerk sounded there was not even standing room at the doorway. The halles of Weshington should be thoroughly posted in politics, for their opportunities are so great, and yet i venture to say that two-thirds of that assembly of haldes yesterday did not know whether Keifer was a Republican or a Bomograf, who State be was from, and whether he was a new, r an old member. There, now, I expect I have said too much, and will have to smooth matters over by stating the well-known first that no elsy of the country of the same size can formish as much female intelligence and as much literary talent as Washington tale.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture exhibits the results of the caperiments in which year, and makes important suggestions in reference to the agricultural development of the country, a select committee of the flows of year, and makes important suggestions in reference to the agricultural development of the country.

The stendy increase of our population and the consequent addition to the number of those on the consequent addition to the number of those on the consequent addition to the number of those on the consequent addition to the number of those on the particular of the consequent addition to the number of the consequent addition to the number of claims have been filled; 450,490 of these have been the consequent addition of the consequent and the consequent addition to the number of claims and the consequent addition to the number of claims action.

It appears from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions that since 1850 780,653 original pension claims have been filled; 450,490 of these have been of pension of the pension of a portion of the number of claims actively.

There are now pending for settlement 25,575 original pension claims have been filled; 450,490 of these have been the claim of the pension of the pension of a portion of the number of claims actively.

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From all the data obtainable it is estimated that is per cent, of the number of claims now that the pension of a prior right in all other cases.

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From an.
There is a demand in this city for a new opera-

How the Assassin Was Encouraged in His

Bunt for Office. I was talking last night to a distinguished superintendent of lunatics, who has about fourteen hundred insane people on his hands all the time, and who has been to Washington exam-ining Guiteau privately and watching him pubicly. He said to me : "Guiteau is a product of an hely. He said to me: "Guiteau is a product of an ignorant household, in which the religious egotism preceded everything. The household was narrow, opinionated, and more or less zenamal. They had not been anywhere to compare their superficial theology and philosophy with that of the world. Too much of the religious family life of the North and Northwest breeds just such selfah sensationals as Guiteau. When the Oneida Community was adventised that formit veised man it it was a brill.

breeds just such selfah sensationals as Guiteau. When the Oneida Cummunity was advertised that family seized upon it; it was a brilliant thing, and the father and the son wanted to join. Guiteau," added the Doctor, "has had the syphifits, and has admitted it to us. He has also abused himself. Yet these are not features of insuling the selfator of the sunity. There is no doubt that Guiteau was encouraged in his claims for office by a number of men from Hilmois who knew him. A home Senster, for instance, would say:

'CHARLEY, HOW ARE YOU GETTING ALONG with that office? I guess you will be all right, Charley, A distinguished lawyer would stop and shake hands with Guiteau on the street and say:

'Charley, are you going to get your appointment? think you ought to have it. Beside, Guiteau attended one of Nr. Garfield's receptions, and his name is down on the book. Mrs. Garfield talked to him some considerable time, and it is evident that she was not sware that he was an insane man. Whenever Guiteau wanted to make any money he could do it. We have the evidence of two or three insurance companies that he was a good solicitor and would bring in his man and get his commission. Then he would wantler off to some of his hobbies, spend his money, and turn out a doad-beat. You see him now as he has been in jail, with the agitation following the murder; but there is no record that previously he was not a presentable-looking man.

HEASONABLY WELL DRESSED.

The persons will not now come forward who gave him that encouragement about getting an office, because in the light of subsequent evidence they feel alarmed. Guiteau, in short, had encouragement unough to make thin perfectly certain of the office, considering his sanguine, confident temperamon and exclusin. Whenever, Buit in the office, considering his sanguine, confident emperamon and exclusine dead would have killed Blaine, perhaps, ind it not occurred to him that Garfield's death would produce a greater sensation and change the tiovernment itself.

**HE WROTE TO GARFIE

to get rid of Illaine, and no attention was paid to his letters. The idea then deepened that, while he would prefer to kill Blaine from hate, he had better kill Garfield a lead necessary to the had better kill Garfield to accomplish a great revolution. Garfield's fall would include Blaine's. The Stalwarts would triumph. Then everything happened to encourage this idea in his mind. He saw the Senate adjourn, the people around the Capitol disperse, and finally the President go away and make his arrangements for a final departure to be geneseveral weeks. Here he was, dropped from the finish haven of confidence to begatery. He reasoned to himself: If I can make Arthur President they will not punish me: I will get off in some way. I will put up a pien of being inspired, which will be taken for insanity.

I asked this gentieman if Guiteau cought to be langed "Unquestionably," said he.—Galh, in HE WROTE TO GARFIELD

Mysterious Bestguntion

Old Trinity, of New York, is in a fer-ment. The Rev. H. H. Hitchings, who has been assistant inhister for about eight years, was sometime since transferred to St. Paul's by the vestry of the parent organization, Trinity. He did not take kindly to his new charge, for it was, in the estimafor year excited interest and the custom. The measure, which, with slight variations in its details, hear and the Executive, has as its principal feature the scheme of competitive examination. Bave far ceretain competitive examinations and the Executive has as its principal feature the scheme of competitive examination. Bave far ceretain the subjects to your favorable conditions, the fact and the Executive has as its principal feature the scheme of competitive examination. Bave far ceretain the subject to the scenario of the propose of the policy of this plan would allow admission to the service of the people more than that all vacancies in higher possition and that all vacancies in higher possition of certain wise cutes, a removal to a lesser office. As a result he recently sent in his resistant and the scheme of the proposition with resistant and the scheme of the service of Great Brigain. And indeed the success which has attended that systam in the success which has attended that systam which alwor in this country, even among the toremost advocates of the English systam which have not generally been received with favor in this country, even among the toremost advocates of the fact and in the country, even among the toremost advocates of the fact and the consequence of the success which has been applicable to the success of the country.

Among them are certain features of the English in systam which have not generally been received with favor in this country, even among the toremost advocates of the success which has been applicable to the success which has been applied to the success which has been applied to the success of the success which has been applied to the success